

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-2 (Cancelled)

3. (Currently amended) An artificial dura mater which is formed as an integral molding of an amorphous or low crystallinity polymer and structural reinforcement, wherein the amorphous or low crystallinity polymer and the structural reinforcement are integrated by bonding, fusion or impregnation,

the amorphous or low crystallinity polymer having a degree of crystallinity of 20% or lower,

the amorphous or low crystallinity polymer having an elastic modulus at 5% extension of 10 MPa or lower, and

the structural reinforcement having an elastic modulus at 5% extension of greater than 10 MPa.

Claims 4-5 (Cancelled)

6. (Currently amended) The artificial dura mater according to claim 1 wherein the amorphous or low crystallinity polymer has a Tg of the amorphous or low crystallinity polymer is 15°C or lower and the structural reinforcement has a Tg of higher than 15°C.

7. (Currently amended) The artificial dura mater according to claim 1 wherein the amorphous or low crystallinity polymer has a tensile elongation at breaking of the amorphous or low crystallinity polymer is 200 % or greater and the structural reinforcement has a tensile elongation at breaking of less than 200%.

8. (Currently amended) The artificial dura mater according to claim 1 wherein the amorphous or low crystallinity polymer has an elastic modulus or low crystallinity polymer at 37°C is of 1×10^8 Pa or less.

9. (Currently amended) The artificial dura mater according to claim 1 wherein amorphous or low crystallinity polymer has a the ratio of relaxation elastic modulus/elastic modulus is at normal temperature of 0.3 or greater.

10. (Original) The artificial dura mater according to claim 3 wherein the elastic modulus of the structural reinforcement at 5 % extension is greater than 10 MPa.

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11. **(Original)** The artificial dura mater according to claim 3 wherein the Tg of the structural reinforcement is higher than 15°C.

12. **(Original)** The artificial dura mater according to claim 3 wherein the tensile elongation at break of the structural reinforcement is less than 200 %.

13. **(Original)** The artificial dura mater according to claim 3 wherein the weight of the amorphous or low crystallinity polymer is 10 to 98 % of the total weight of the integral molding.

14. **(Original)** The artificial dura mater according to claim 3 wherein the weight of the structural reinforcement is 2 % or more of the total weight of the integral molding.

15. **(Original)** The artificial dura mater according to claim 1 wherein the amorphous or low crystallinity polymer is biodegradable.

16. **(Original)** The artificial dura mater according to claim 3 wherein the structural reinforcement is biodegradable.

17. **(Original)** The artificial dura mater according to claim 3 wherein the amorphous or low crystallinity polymer is biodegradable and the structural reinforcement is non-biodegradable.

18. **(Original)** The artificial dura mater according to claim 3 wherein the structural reinforcement is non-biodegradable.

19. **(Original)** The artificial dura mater according to claim 3 wherein the amorphous or low crystallinity polymer is non-biodegradable and the structural reinforcement is biodegradable.

20. **(New)** A method for preparing an artificial dura mater comprising the step of integrating an amorphous or low crystallinity polymer and a structural reinforcement by bonding, fusing or impregnating to give an integrally molded artificial dura mater, wherein the amorphous or low crystallinity polymer has an elastic modulus at 5% extension of 10 MPa or lower, and the structural reinforcement has an elastic modulus at 5% extension of greater than 10 MPa.

21. **(New)** A method for preparing an artificial dura mater comprising the steps of:
obtaining an amorphous or low crystallinity polymer;
dissolving the polymer in a solvent to give a polymer solution; and

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removing the solvent from the impregnated structural reinforcement to form an integrated molding comprising the structural reinforcement and the polymer without forming another layer in between, thereby forming said artificial dura mater.

22. (New) A method for preparing an artificial dura mater comprising the steps of:
melting the surface of a molding of a copolymer of L-lactic acid and ϵ -caprolactone by spraying dioxane thereon;
press-bonding a polyglycolic acid non-woven fabric to the molten surface to form an integral molding; and
subjecting the integral molding to vacuum drying to give the artificial dura mater.

23. (New) A method for preparing an artificial dura mater comprising the steps of:
inserting a rayon non-woven fabric between two moldings of a copolymer of L-lactic acid and ϵ -caprolactone to form a film;
subjecting the film to fusion pressing and fusion bonding to give an integral molding; and
subjecting the integral molding to vacuum drying to give the artificial dura mater.

24. (New) A method for preparing an artificial dura mater comprising the steps of:
melting the surface of a polyglycolic acid non-woven fabric by hexafluoro-isopropanol;
press-bonding the molten non-woven fabric onto soft polyurethane foam to form an integral molding; and
subjecting the integral molding to vacuum drying to give the artificial dura mater.

25. (New) A method for preparing an artificial dura mater comprising the steps of:
dissolving a polytetrafluoroethylene/propylene copolymer in a solvent to give a copolymer solution;
casting the copolymer solution on a glass plate having a rayon non-woven fabric thereon, followed by vulcanizing air drying to form a film; and
subjecting the film to vacuum drying to give the artificial dura mater.